

We are called upon again to deplore the demise of another distinguished citizen of this State. Governor RICHARDSON departed this life at his Sand Hills residence, in Clarendon District, on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, in the sixty-third year of his age. His health had declined for some years, and he had withdrawn, in a great measure, from all public service on that account, although his mind retained its vigor and activity without diminution, as was illustrated in the speech he delivered before the State Convention in October, 1862, which was his last effort in his country's service. He attended on that occasion, and kept his place during the Convention, although his physical condition had been much impaired, and the duty imposed on him great exhaustion.

Descended from a family of distinction, and surrounded by powerful connections, and strong political influences, he soon imbibed a taste for public service, and attained great excellence in forensic skill. He early took his place in the Legislature of the State, acquired reputation by his energy in action, his prompt and rapid perception, and fluency and eloquence in debate. To these he added a remarkable attraction of manners, and genial sentiment, which contributed to render him a popular and general favorite, both in and out of the Legislature.

He was transferred, by the voice of a large and respectable constituency, from this limited field to the more extended and enlarged sphere which surrounded him in the Federal Council of the then, United States, and won for himself equal laurels in Congress.

Having been a conspicuous leader of one of the two parties which had existed in this State in '32 and '33, but enjoying the respect and esteem of both, with a wide spread and general popularity, he was accepted as one most likely to harmonize the disturbing elements, the friendly coalition of which was then anxiously desired. Under these circumstances he was elected, by a large and flattering vote, to the Chief Magistracy of the State, and by a judicious intelligent and patriotic administration of the functions of that exalted office, he happily realized the results which were anticipated from his selection. During his administration, and upon the suggestions of his annual message, the great debates on the financial and banking question of the day, in South Carolina, arose, and contributed very much to check the tendency to inflation of paper issue and to the establishment of a firm and substantial specie basis; and resulted, by restricting some of the evils of the banking system, in promoting the acceptance of the banks of the State at large, and especially the usefulness and value of the Bank of the State, of which Mr. CALHOUN had uttered his remarkable prediction.

It is worthy, too, of honorable mention, that Governor RICHARDSON, in 1842, recommended, in his message, the establishment of the State Military Academy, and that thereupon the Legislature of that year inaugurated that College, the widespread usefulness and value of which has been so conspicuously illustrated in the present war.

After his gubernatorial term, he did not accept office, but took a lively interest in the political agitations in which the State was engaged; and was called by his constituents to a seat in the Conventions both of 1850 and 1860, in each of which he took an active, decided and zealous part.

In private life the amiability of his manners, and his genial nature, attracted alike the young and the old; and his elegant mansion was open, with boundless hospitality, to all within the range of his extended acquaintance.

Thus he has fallen, full of years and of honors to reap the rewards of a valuable and well spent life, having always inculcated, by precept and example, the obligations and duties of a professing Christian, and the manners and conduct of a high-toned gentleman.—*Mercury*.

#### THE TRUE VERSION OF THE ARREST OF GEN. TOOMBS.

We have said nothing of the recent arrest of General (now Colonel) Toombs, and his trial, now progressing before a Court Martial, in this city, for the reason that we regarded it as simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But it seems the event has got abroad: the story, gathering most marvellously as it travelled, is done up at length in the Liberator papers with an almost endless variety of minutiae and speculations, not one of which is correct. It is, therefore, due to General Toombs, and to truth, that the facts should be stated as they are.

And in the outset, we would assure our Richmond contemporaries that the "treason," "disloyalty," "passport," and "old women" parts of the story are all pure fabrications. The facts are well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the allegations, as the trial has not yet been concluded.

General Toombs was at Augusta, with a regiment of State troops recently mustered into the Confederate service for a limited term, and which he commanded. His command was about to take the cars for Savannah on one of the cold days of the late season, and he was to travel in box

on the road, Mr. Selkirk, seeing this, remonstrated with the men, told them it was prohibited by the rules of the Company, and that when the train got in motion the fire would blow about and the train be destroyed. He further more is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. Gen. Toombs coming up in the midst of the altercation between the agent and his men, declared that the fires should not be extinguished, that the train should leave in spite of the agent, and after cursing and using much bitter language towards the latter had him arrested and kept in custody by a guard. He also threatened to have the agent cut to pieces and thrown into the engine for fuel, together with other direful calamities to his corporeal man. Whether the fires were put out or not we did not learn, but the agent, being outnumbered, offered no further resistance, and the train with the troops left for Savannah. The agent reported the case to the Railroad Company, and on their complaint to the military authorities. Gen. Toombs was arrested and carried before a Court Martial.

Such are the facts as we have learned them from apparently reliable sources. If any other circumstances entered into the case of Mr. Toombs' arrest it has not come to our knowledge.—*Savannah Republican*.

A PICTURE OF CHARLESTON UNDER FIRE.—A correspondent of the *Augusta, (Ga.) Constitutionalist*, writing from Charleston, gives the following picture of that city under the bombardment of the enemy:

The limited destruction of property by the protracted rain of shells, is as wonderful as the small loss of life. I walked through the streets where the effect of the shells is most apparent. Here a cornice is knocked off, there it is a small round hole through the side of a building, and at remote in crevices the earth is torn where a shell exploded, and looks like the work of a poker in search of some hidden treasure. Vendors of the staples of the market sit serenely by their little stores, unmindful of the pyrotechnic salutations of their Yankee deliverers. I bought delicious apples and cakes at one fourth the price charged two hundred miles away in the interior, where abundance and extortion seem to go hand in hand.

In reply to a question if she were not afraid, one of these old women replied, "Lor mars we no feared now—we's usen to em. Dey make big noise and fro trash all about—dat's all—de good Lord protects us." Thus is the resilient trust of these people exemplified even, in the spirit of this simple African. I confess that I could not feel thus indifferent to these missiles of destruction, and as they came screaming across the bay, I felt an instinctive inclination to change my base of observation. Extending my ramble to other portions of the city, the track of shells was here and there discernible, but they have not effected a title of the jury sustained by the great fire of two years ago, whose blackened outline stretches cross what was once the heart of the city. In only two or three instances have fires been occasioned by them, and then the loss trifling. In localities most exposed to the shells the old tide of business is suspended.

Here and there a pedestrian moves hurriedly along, and the rattle of a cart or dray is heard for a whole square. The blinds are closed, vases of rare exotics droop and wither on the lonely window still, because there is no tender hand to twine or nourish them. The walk glistens with fragments of glass, rattled thither by the concussion of exploding shells, and little tufts of bright green grass are's ringing up along the pave once vocal with the myriads of tongues of busy trade. If this be food for exultation to the malcontent foe, he is welcome to the tender morsel. I do not mean to say that any part of the city is abandoned. Here and there stores are opened, machine shops are active, and labor incident to the public defence is pushed vigorously forward, even in the most exposed districts. Still many branches of ordinary business, and most of the residents are removed, because it would be foolhardy for those not impelled by special duty to remain.

The Mills House and Charleston Hotel—those princely abodes of comfort and good cheer are closed; the Pavilion still invites the sojourner to its hospitable roof; most of the habitues of Hayne and parts of Meeting and King streets abandoned the merchant's desk for the camp, or transferred their wares to points secure from Yankee guns. That part of the city to which the cowardly vengeance of the foe has not penetrated is "a map of busy life." The newspapers, post office, express office, banks, and many business houses are in successful operation, and streets present a scene of animation not at all suggestive of a state of siege.

A Paris letter says that advices from Salonica, Turkey, state that there is great activity displayed there at present in the exportation of cotton. French steamers have for the last month found cargoes for Marseilles, and many of them have been even forced to refuse all that was offered to them. If there be sufficient ships to carry all the cotton, it is calculated that 80,000 bags may arrive at Marseilles during the present year. The war in America is an encouragement to land-owners in the South to grow cotton.

THE FORTUNE OF LONGSTREET'S COLUMN.—The Yankees are marvelling at the success of Longstreet in East Tennessee, and are forced to acknowledge the ability which he has exhibited in his independent campaign. The bombastic rhodomontade of the *New York Times*, which predicts his utter annihilation, is quite amusing just at this time, when the forces of Foster, out-maneuvred and threatened with destruction, are upon the retreat, with Longstreet's bayonets accelerating their motions. Says this paper: "The fortune of Longstreet's column is the greatest puzzle of the war. It is a perfect mystery how he continues to subsist his force; for, rich though the great Virginia and Tennessee Valley is, it has already been drained by two months' occupancy of Burnside's army. He is entirely without base of supplies or lines of communication. To add to the embarrassment of his situation, Averill has cut off all possibility of his drawing supplies from Lynchburg or Richmond. He cannot possibly rejoin the rebel army at Dalton, for Grant is in his way; and he has a march of four hundred miles over the horrible roads of the season into Virginia. While giving the column and its commander credit for every imaginable energy, pluck and perseverance, it is impossible to conceive how it can fail to be almost utterly broken and used up—its transportation destroyed and its artillery and materiel abandoned. A very short period now must decide Longstreet's fate."

Gen. George W. Morgan, formerly of the Yankee army, who held Cumberland Gap at the time General Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, has resigned, and is making speeches in Indiana, denouncing the war. In a recent speech he stated, that when he first joined the army he supposed it was for the restoration of the Union, but that he had since found out that it was a crusade against the Southern planters to rob them of their negroes. That he consequently was opposed to giving another dollar, or raising another man, for the continuance of such an unholy war.

The problem of Southern independence has long ago resolved itself into this: whether we can keep two hundred thousand effective men in the field as long as the Yankees can invade with two or three times the number; the question referring not to number roll strength, but to effective men actually and continually in the field.

#### OBITUARY.

DIED—At Harleville, S. C., January 5, 1864, JOHN MYERS, of Capt. W. L. DePass' Company, Light Artillery, P. I. into B. station.

He was in the 49th year of his age—born and raised in Kershaw District, and was married in early life to the daughter of James Cobitt, of Sumter District, and was a resident of that District at his death. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and was esteemed as a good neighbor and citizen in the community in which he lived. After a few years he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and was married the second time to the daughter of ex-Sheriff E. Barnes, of Kershaw District, but in a short time was bereaved a second time. He afterwards married the daughter of John Boykin, of Sumter District.

The life of the deceased was marked with changes, which he bore with humble resignation. In his religious attainments, he first joined the Methodist church at Spring Hill, Sumter District, and was a member there for several years. He afterwards joined the Baptist Church at Antioch, where he continued to be a faithful and devoted member for the last years of his life and was much beloved by the church and congregation. Though he was greatly afflicted in his latter days, and unable to stand a camp life, yet when his country required his services he buckled on a sword and went forth in the defence of his country's rights. He endured the hardships and privations of a camp life as a good soldier—sometimes in the hospital and sometimes in the camp, and was not allowed to stay at home in his affliction. On his last day, when he was about to go back to his bed, he was going back to stay all he died, as he was not allowed to stay at home. How great is the contrast at the present day—sick men made to stay in camp and well ones allowed to stay at home. Thus has passed away another of the brave sons of the Palmetto State, whose death is much lamented.

He leaves one child by his first wife, one by the second, and three by the last, his widow and many relatives to mourn his loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for while he was tender parent and affectionate husband, he was an humble and sincere Christian soldier of the cross.

Well done.

The battle fought, the victory won.

His remains were brought home and buried at Antioch Church Cemetery, and his funeral preached by Rev. J. E. Rogers, to the surviving friends and relatives of the deceased.

Dr. J. McCaa & Dr. B. H. Matheson.  
OFFICE—TWO DOORS ABOVE THE BRANCH BANK.  
DR. JNO. MCCA. DR. B. H. MATHESON.  
January 29

50 SPIRIT TURPENTINE  
BBLS SPITS TURPENTINE  
FOR SALE.

Persons living at a distance can address  
January 8 "JOURNAL OFFICE"

#### NOTICE.

CAPT W. E. HUGHES will act as my Agent for the transaction of all business in reference to Insurance Agency, during my absence in the service.  
January 22 W. L. DEPASS

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR  
line or cotton Rags, & Livered  
quantities at this office, or at the

#### South Carolina—Kershaw District.

BY A. L. McDONALD, ESQUIRE, ORDINARY.

WHEREAS, EDWIN BARNES, APPLIED to me for Letters or Administration on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Richard Hyatt, late of the District aforesaid, deceased according to the will annexed:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all, and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court or the said District, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the 28th day of February inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence and Sovereignty of the State of South Carolina.

ALEX. L. McDONALD, O. K. D.

February 12

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#### ORDINARY'S NOTICE.

ALL those who have not made annual returns of the estates entrusted to them as administrators or executors, will do well to make their annual returns of the same by the last day of February 1864, as the Ordinary's Office will not be open after that date, only on Mondays and Fridays, until the end of the year.

ALEX. L. McDONALD, O. K. D.

February 12

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#### AT PRIVATE SALE.

A COMMODIOUS and elegant residence, with forty acres of Land attached, in one of the healthiest portions of Orangeburg District, about eight miles of the South Carolina Railroad, and within easy reach of two depots. The dwelling house, which is well built and in good order, contains six rooms, with fire places, a pantry, and a wide hall and has double piazzas in front. On the premises are a Kitchen, Store-room, Stable, &c., with ample accommodations for servants; also, an unfailing spring of very pure and very cold water. To families from the coast desirous of securing a safe, convenient and healthy residence, this place offers superior attraction.

For terms apply by letter, to the subscriber, at the office of the *Camden Journal*, Camden, S. C.

January 12

D. D. HOCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS 22d REG. S. C. M.  
CAMDEN, S. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

#### GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

IN pursuance of General Order No. 2, from the Adjutant and Inspector General, officers commanding Beat Companies are hereby ordered forthwith to have all vacant offices in their respective Beats filled, and make their returns to these Headquarters on or before the first of March proximo.

By command of COL. JONES.

J. M. GAYLE, Adj't.

Captains L. J. Patterson, John Thompson, J. Faulkner, John B. Mickle, Adam Team, S. D. Hight, Tobias Folsom, E. Parker, are hereby charged with the execution of this order.

By command of COL. JONES.

February 12

J. M. GAYLE, Adj't.

#### NOTICE.

B. M. BROWN is my authorised agent during my absence from home.

February 12

T. S. MYERS.

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#### TO HIRE.

20 NEGROES.—If not disposed of before, they will be hired to the highest bidder at the Court House in Camden, at 12 M., on Monday, 29th instant. At the same time will be offered for sale Two valuable Plantation Wagons.

February 12

B. B. JOHNSON.

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#### Leather in Exchange for Corn.

100 POUNDS of superior SOLE LEATHER will be exchanged for Corn. Apply to

February 12

W. C. GERALD.

#### SAN LETCHER

WILL be at his stable at the Hermitage the ensuing season, commencing the first of March. Terms—Thirty Dollars the Season, payable in advance.

February 12

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#### ADJUTANT AND INSP. GEN'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1864.

#### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
WAR DEPARTMENT RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1864.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. If officers or men of the Vicksburg capture who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863; and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,

Agent of Exchange.

By order

(signed)

S. COOPER,

Adj't and Insp. Gen'l.

Confederate newspaper publish six times, and send bills to the War Department.

February 12

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#### ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,

COLUMBIA, Feb. 10, 1864.

#### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

BY an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to amend the Law in relation to the General Staff," it is provided "that the duties heretofore performed by the Ordnance Officer be hereafter performed by the Arsenal Keepers of Charleston and Columbia, under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General." The Keepers of the Arsenal will, therefore, make their reports and address their correspondence to the Adjutant and Inspector General, and obey all orders from that officer.

11. The State Works at Greenville having been assigned, by orders heretofore issued from this office, to the Ordnance Department all orders and instructions for the Superintendent of said Works, and all communications from him, will be made to the Adjutant and Inspector General, except when the urgency of the

By order:

ANTON